Introduced by Senator Wolk

February 27, 2009

An act to add Section 1923.1 to the Civil Code, relating to reverse mortgages.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 660, as amended, Wolk. Reverse mortgages.

Existing law defines and regulates reverse mortgage loans and provides a disclosure notice that a lender must provide an applicant, which informs the applicant that a reverse mortgage is a complex financial arrangement and advises the applicant of the wisdom of seeking financial counseling before entering the agreement. Existing law requires a lender to refer a prospective borrower to a housing counseling agency for counseling, as specified, prior to accepting a final and complete application for a reverse mortgage or assessing any fees.

This bill would provide that a lender, broker, person, or entity who recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage *in anticipation of financial gain* owes the prospective borrower a duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing *and must have reasonable belief that the borrower understands the risks, benefits, and reasonable alternatives involved in the purchase of a reverse mortgage*. The bill would require that a lender, broker, person, or entity that recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage have reasonable grounds for believing that the reverse mortgage is suitable for the prospective borrower and to make reasonable inquiries to determine suitability. The bill would require that the suitability of a recommended purchase of a reverse mortgage be determined, with reference to the totality of the particular borrower's

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eircumstances, goals, and needs and establishes specified criteria for the purpose of making this evaluation. The bill would provide that recommendation of the purchase of a reverse mortgage that is found to be unsuitable constitutes a breach of the duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing. The bill would permit any person injured as a result to bring a civil action for damages. The bill would require a lender, broker, person, or entity that recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage to develop and maintain a system to achieve compliance with its provisions, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 1923.1 is added to the Civil Code, to read:
 - 1923.1. (a)—Any lender, broker, person, or entity who recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage *in anticipation of financial gain* owes the prospective borrower a duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing *and shall have reasonable belief that the borrower understands the risks, benefits, and reasonable alternatives involved in the purchase of a reverse mortgage*. These duties are in addition to any other duties, express or implied, that may exist.
 - (b) Any lender, broker, person, or entity that recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the reverse mortgage is suitable for the prospective borrower and shall make reasonable inquiries to determine suitability. The suitability of a recommended purchase of a reverse mortgage shall be determined, with reference to the totality of the particular borrower's circumstances, goals, and needs, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Whether the homeowner intends to reside in the property on a long-term basis.
 - (2) Alternatives to the reverse mortgage that would serve a substantially similar purpose. These alternatives may include, but are not limited to, low-cost housing rehabilitation grants and public loans, tax postponement, or government aid programs.
 - (3) Whether the homeowner is planning to use the proceeds of the reverse mortgage loan to purchase a product, including, but

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not limited to, annuities or investments, that is not appropriate for the homeowner.

- (4) If the borrower intends to use funds obtained from a reverse mortgage to purchase investments, a determination of whether the cost of obtaining the reverse mortgage outweighs the anticipated earning from the investment.
- (5) If the homeowner will use the proceeds of the reverse mortgage loan to purchase a long-term care insurance product, an evaluation if that product is appropriate for the homeowner.
- (6) The borrower's apparent physical health and probability for living independently into the foreseeable future.
- (7) The borrower's marital status and the impact of the reverse mortgage on the future economic security of a spouse or dependent.
- (8) The borrower's ability to pay for long-term care services, whether institutional or community-based, once the borrower exhausts his or her equity in the home.
- (9) How a reverse mortgage will affect the borrower's eligibility for receiving government benefits, including, but not limited to, Medi-Cal benefits.
- (10) The borrower's intent to pass the residence to an heir and the impact of any reverse mortgage on his or her ability to accomplish this.
- (11) Whether a resident of the property who is not the homeowner would be displaced at the maturity of the loan, against the homeowner's wishes, because he or she will not be able to pay off the reverse mortgage loan.
 - (12) With regard to name removals:
- (A) Was another homeowner removed from title prior to or during underwriting?
 - (B) Was the removed homeowner under the age of 62?
- (C) Was the removed homeowner significantly younger than the remaining homeowner?
- (D) Is there any reason to believe that the removed homeowner will outlive the remaining homeowner?
- (E) Was the removed homeowner fully appraised of the legal ramifications of being removed from title, including, but not limited to, the consequences upon the death of the remaining homeowner or upon a divorce settlement.
- (13) Whether the homeowner is fully aware of all loan costs and the method by which costs will be paid.

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(c) Any lender, broker, person, or entity that recommends the purchase of a reverse mortgage shall develop and maintain a system to achieve compliance with this section, including, but not limited to, maintaining written procedures and conducting periodic reviews of its records that are reasonably designed to detect and prevent violations of this section.

(d) The recommendation of the purchase of a reverse mortgage in violation of subdivision (b) constitutes a breach of the duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing, and any person injured as a result of the breach may bring a civil action for damages.